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### The Major Will Learn.

There was a great Republican meeting at Springfield on Wednesday afternoon, and the Liver of the Bay State was buoyant for a time. "It was an occasion," says a painetaking reporter, explaining why the hall wasn't decorated, "for fibre rather than filigree." Still the filigree was there in the shape of many paraders beautiful of uniform. And "the interior of the hall," says the same faithful chronicler from whom we have already quoted, "the interior of the hall presented a picture that has no duplicate in memory's halls." Among the persons unduplicated in memory's halls in Springfield was the Buckeye BONAPARTE, the Hou. WILLIAM MCKINLEY. He made a speech which takes up about four solid columns of the Boston Herald. It was his old tariff speech, with a number of facts apparently gathered from SUM-ERR's " History of American Currency," or some similar work. No render of the speech can doubt that Major McKINLEY is solid for his bill and opposed to wildcat currency.

But there was an irreverent person pres What is the matter with the Force bill?" says he. "I don't know what my friend means by the 'Force bill," answered the Major. "I presume he means the cleetion law."

Major McKinley will learn what the Force bill is later. He will hear about it. By 12 o'clock on Nov. 8 he will understand the subject thoroughly. Meanwhile his remarks about the tariff and currency may be amusing to himself and instructive to students, and in particular to Mr. JAMES F. BURKE'S College League.

The Third Party a Force Bill Party. In Georgia and Florida the line was sharply drawn between Southern citizens who are willing to live under a Force law, and those who will resist to the last extremity the enactment of such a measure. As far as the Force bill issue is concerned there is no third party. The People's party, so called, and the Republicans voted on one side of the question. The Democrats stood solid on the other side; and an overwhelming and splendid victory they won!

There is no longer any pretext upon which a Southerner opposed to the Force bill and to Negro Domination, but inclined to side with the Alliancemen or Populists on minor issues, can evade this final test of loyalty to his State and section. The identification of the political interests of the third party leaders with those of the Force bill Republicans is complete, and in some quarters it is openly avowed. If any eviience were needed beyond the actual fusion in Georgia, it is afforded by this recent declarstion of Gen. FIELD, the third party's candidate for Vice-President:

"I am decidedly in favor of the appointment of Federal supervisors at each polling place, and the placing there, if necessary, of marshals. We are in this fight to get a full and fair count, and it is evidently not the protect our rights as voters through the medium of Fed ral supervisors and marshals. We invoke the power of the Pederal Government. Our boasted liberties will to the humblest voter in the fact that his vote will be orly received and properly counted."

The pretence with which the scheming eaders of the Alliance movement in politics started out in this campaign, namely, that their party was not a whit behind the Force legislation and Negro Domination, is thus deliberately cast aside.

No white Southerner can vote the third party ticket in November without voting for a Force bill, for Federal interference in the elections of his State, for bayonets at the polls. If he has made up his mind to betray to that extent the welfare of his own people, he might as well deposit in the ballot box a vote for HARRISON and REID.

## Koresh-His Inside View.

If Science is able to keep her wits amid the noise of the political captains and the shouting, she ought to turn an attentive ear to the proposition made by our esteemed Koreshan contemporary, the Flaming Sword. Who the editor of that gifted periodical is we know not. His counterfeit presentment appears upon the cover, and reveals him as a person with keen lips and deep, prophetic eyes, the brow of a thinker. and a poetical rather than a mathematical cravat. In his northeast Capricornus the goat and in his northwest Aries the ram are seen caracoling on their hind legs in that graceful equestrian-statue position of theirs which readers of the Old Farmers' Almanac will recall with joy. Cancer the crab and Libra the balance occupy the southwestern and southeastern corners respectively. The other signs of the zodiac are omitted. presumably for want of room and not from any prejudice against those respectable effigles. There may, however, be a special significance in the four chosen signs. They may and perhaps should be interpreted thus: Aries, "I am a butter against wrong: Capricornus, "I am a devourer of scientific, philosophical, and political rubbish;" Cancer. "I am slow, but sure, and a Hardshell;" Libra, "I weigh prevailing ideas in the balance and flud them wanting." Two kneeling snub-nosed cherubs, or angels, somewhat of the type so common on the slate gravestones of the last century, are on the right and left of the portrait, encircling it with remarkably aweeping and well-developed wings, such as would do credit to a roc, and midway between the Crab and the Balance a flaming sword, which has a certain similarity to a lamp-chimney cleaner.

points at the great name Koresh. For this is the KORESH, the MERLIN of Chicago, the prophet who sends forth his voice from Beth-Ophra, Washington Heights, Ill. What his name was before he came to Cook county and founded Koreshanity matters not. He must have had a secular surname once, and a Christian name, too. Let us forget that. Who can think without a shudder of a prophet called BILL or JIM? Better is KORESH, and Koneshit is. We may add that Konesh has changed the name of his weekly as well as his own. By a process of beating the reverse of that prophesied in the Scripture dear to the peace societies, he beat the Pruning Hook juto the Flaming Sword, and fiercely does it slash and flame. It seems to be drawn against about everything except the

A Dimension of the second second second

has "done up" poor old COPERNICUS, and is anxious to arrange dates with physicists contrary minded. We reprint the proposition which he makes, and men of science are cordially invited to read it and perpend: CHALLENGE

We will meet any Scientist in America or the World for the Public Discussion of COSMOGONY.

In the presentation of the celiniar cosmogony, or the "INSIDE THEORY," "INSIDE THEORY,"
we maintain the logical and only conclusion—from a
demonstrated premise—of the concavity of the earth
instead of its convexity, as given through the Coperalcan system. We are prepared to scientifically answer every objection to the Korsahan philosophy, and dem-constrate the weakness of the Copernican system and the purrillty of the minds maintaining so gross a fai-

There is a little too much severity in Konesh's characterization of his scientific opponents, but much may be pardoned to a strong mind rejoicing in its strength The Inside View is so bold and beautiful that even the most hardened Convexist must admit its charms. Besides, it is the very nodule of the Koreshan system, and through it Koreshanity "is bound to revolutionize the world." Listen to the Koreshan Concavist:

"Modern scientists tell us that we live on the owiside of the earth; they offer as proof the fact that when a ship disappears the top of the mast is the last portion of the ship to recede from sight. Such proof seems of the ship to recede from sight. Such proof seems to have been conclusive evidence to modern query that we are on the convex surface of the earth. Now, on the other hand, if you level a strong glass at the point on the horizon where a ship has entirely receded from view, the ship is again brought back to vision. This fact Koreshaus take as more conclusive evidence that we do not live on the outside of the earth. The law of courtes, when understood, reveals the fact that vision pites, when understood, raveals the fact that vision curves upward, which, from one point of visw, ac-counts for the fact that the hull of the ship recedes first from view. The fact is the mast of the ship would he the last to disappear from sight, even were th earth a flat surface. We say that if there were no other evidence to upset the Copernican theory, the fact that a strong glass can again bring into view a ship which has, to the unaided eys, disappeared below the horizon, is all sudicient."

This seems plain, or rather concave enough, but if you want your Koreshan astronomy in a rigid, scientific form, how does this strike you:

The primary element of the premise upon which we predicate the celiniar cosmogony or the Koreshan sys-tem of astronomic formula, is the relation of the horicontai to the perpendicular, as comprising the trigo-numetric and mathematical root of its evolution. A visual line extended from the vertical point of a per-pendicular to the vanishing point of the earth's sur-face, exhibits two lines at right angles—the perpendicu-lar or plumb line and the horizontal. The coains of the horizontal visual line surveys. the horizontal visual line completes the chord, the two extremities of which are the two horizon points or two points of vanishing distance. The per-pendicular is the radius vector, and the arc of the chord is the concavity of the earth. If the earth were convex, any point on the sur face would be the highest point, and a line drawn from an elevated position to the vanishing point or horizon would not be horizontal; the point at which it touched the earth would not be the horizon, and the line called the horizontal would sustain an obliquity to the perpendicular. A horizontal line is one drawn at elevation above the sea level, and looks over the water surface to the horizon, or to that point where the sky and water seam to meet, the vision is over a horizontal line; and no matter at what altitude the observation is made, the horizon is on a level with the eye."

Q. E. D. Now will the old-fashioned astronomers and mathematicians come to the scratch? Will they hold public disputation with Koresh? If not, that seer will be still more confirmed in his 'belief that " the modern astronomer is a Liliputian," and that "in less than ten years the Koreshan astronomy will stand on an equal footing with the Copernican; and the brightest minds will be its advocates." The friends of Copennicus and Convexity should defend them against Koresu and Concavity. Has the earth no friends?

## The Regulation of Marriage.

A great number of engagements of marriage were entered into during the past summer, for the season of vacation affords opportunities for lovemaking which are many and peculiar. The happily betrothed. a multitude of young men and maidens, are now getting ready to fulfil these pre liminary vows by pledging lifelong matrimonial fidelity to each other at the altar.

The mating will be brought about in accordance with a selection which may seem to be fanciful and romantic purely. but really is scientific. The more purely sentimental the motives inducing the union, the more obedient it will be to the law of nature. Love and love alone as an incentive to matrimony is the requirement of that universal law governing the human race. So far as mere considerations of interest affect the mating its operation is so far disturbed. The selection of a husband, which a maiden makes instinctively, is the scientific selection; and it is likewise the choice which all poetry and romance from the beginning has celebrated as decreed in heaven and worthy of highest elebration on earth.

Against this law of pature, however, some opposition is manifested at this period when human science is seeking of itself to regulate the world and its sentiments. The latest effort in this direction was made by Dr. W. M. L. FISKE, in an address before the Homeopathic Medical Society of New York on Tuesday last. He declared that by leaving this law of natural selection undisturbed we are committing an outrage against posterity. "(An immense amount of capital," he argued, "is invested every year for the improvement of our live stock, even our dogs," yet we see with what blind, thoughtless, wicked recklessness people enter into marital reations" without undertaking to prevent the mating, except only in the instances of the "idiot and the raving manise." The doctrine that "love should go where it chooses" he denounced as "puling sentimentality," against which he would impose legal prohibitions and penalties, in order "incongruous marriages" may be that prevented, and posterity saved from a deprayed Inheritance.

Specifically, Dr. Fisks made this recom-

mendation: "A law should be passed forbidding marriage in both sides, for at least one or two generations. If it is secessary that two qualified physicians and a Judge shall decide upon the sanity of one to be committed to an asylum, why should not the law provide that two qualified physicians shall decide the propriety and right of suspects, and all persons contemplating entering the conjugal state? This same precaution should be taken regarding the marriage of epileptics laws enacted for the prevention of marriage o epileptics under any condition or circumstance are juntifiable and will eventually be enforced."

That suggestion embodies the whole of his argument againt the present system of allowing marriage to regulate itself in accordance with the sentimental attraction of those who enter into it. He does not believe in trusting the welfare of posterity to the fancy of a young maiden; and in illustration he referred to his professional knowledge of many instances where lovely young women had obstinately married drunkards with the vain hope of reforming them after marriage. As he truly said, the reform which the courtship could not accomplish the marriage could not affect. The sweethearts of drunkards

became the wives of drunkards. A result so unhappy may come from the present marriage legislation in some ladividual instances; but that the general effect is wholesome and for the best interests of

ation of the law of natural selection, the law which provides that "love should go where it chooses." If the statute law is to require that "two qualified physicians shall decide the propriety and right of suspects, and all persons contemplating entering the conjugal state," how is to be ostablished the basis upon which the decision shall rest? Medical and scientific opinion is not in agreement on that subject as it is as to the best methods of breeding horses and cows, dogs and fowls. The question is still in controversy. In the making of human beings, also, other considerations come in. The breeding of men is complicated by many elements which do not enter into the scientific breeding of dumb animals. With men and women we must take into the account the soul, as theologians call it. Theories which work successfully on a stock farm would fail disastrously when applied to human society.

If love alone as a motive to mating is driven out as "puling sentimentality." where can we find anything with which to replace it that will not degrade mankind to a brutish level, destroying the romance of affection, which is the giory of the race? In trying to get rid of the exceptional abnormality and insanity by Dr. Fiske's method we should be likely to destroy the sane and normal impulses of humanity altogether, and thus produce a race of beings in the form of men and women, but without the spiritual illumination that saves them from brute darkness.

Its plan will not work. The law of nature must continue to prevail as it has prevailed always in the selection of mates; and it is love in the breast of the woman. Moreover, the welfare of society requires first of all that the statutory and artificial restrictions upon marriage shall be as few as possible. The great trouble of society comes from the unmated, not from those who obey natural law by entering into marriage under the influence of natural attraction and affection.

## All that is Left of the Tariff Fight.

It isn't much. Taking the McKINLEY bill as the target at which tariff reformers of all sorts are firing, so far as Mr. CLEVELAND is concerned its first and greatest principle, protection to American industries, would be undisturbed. Mr. CLEVELAND thinks some of its provisions are "unfair." Its scheme in some way tends to a distribution of profits such as he regards as unsatisfactory. Changes are desirable. with a view to improvement. But no industry is threatened. Even the manufacture of the plate, the last to be established in this country, is secure of its protecting tariff. Protection is to remain. The "rob bery," as the wild and enthusiastic free traders have characterized it, will go on.

In fact the only principle of the present tariff law which is left destined for utter destruction is the reciprocity principle. That was a flash of genius emanating from the statesmanship of JAMES G. BLAINE, but perhaps it was an unconstitutional flash. At any rate in the Democratic candidate's platform reciprocity alone meets with no sympathy.

The tariff has merely a theoretical place in the canvass. The real issue is the Force bill. No Federal interference with elec-

### tions! No Force bill! He Cannot Be the Candidate.

Mr. JESSE SELIGMAN, a valuable and honored citizen of New York, has given two satisfactory reasons why he will not be our next Mayor, an office for which he has been prominently suggested as the Republican

In the first place, it is certain that the people of New York do not desire the change which Mr. SELIGMAN rightfully thinks they would be capable of making if they should wish to put the city Government into Republican hands. There is a greater majority to-day in favor of Democratic administration here than ever before in the history of New York. Since the last campaign for Mayor many of the most virulent enemies of the local Demostand its unrivalled value in politics and the signal ability of its leaders for the direction of municipal affairs. Its foremost traducers, who two years ago made the loudest noise in the famous Mugwump campaign of hysteria and vituperation, now feel that it deserves their confidence, and they are in favor of protecting it against similar assaults again, and this year will rally to its support with changed and appreciative spirit.

But, if such a change as making New York a Republican city were possible, Mr. SELIGMAN has already put himself down as an impossible representative. "Everybody knows." said he on Thursday, in discussing the situation, "that I am a strong Republican, but when it comes to New York city's interests I would throw politics aside. Such opinions can arise only from lack of experience, as in the case of Mr. SELIGMAN, or from ordinary humbug, but they are empty commonplace. The principle of party responsibility in every office, great or small, shines in refreshed dearness, after the Mugwumps' mistaken attempts to obscure it, and to substitute some hazy scheme of their own. The next Mayor of New York will represent the party which elects him. fully and completely, in policy, sentiment, and wishes, just as the next President will represent the party behind him and will stand by its organization. The Mugwump is out of sight this year. No candidate possessed of the notion that he would administer his office on the line of his own personal whims, regardless of partisan allegiance and party policy, need apply, and so Mr. SELIGMAN must stand aside

"Don't let the awkward squad fire over my grave." said Bunns. The awkward squad is firing over TENNYSON'S grave. Sir EDWIN ARNOLD, Mr. LEWIS MORRIS. Mr. ALFRED AUS-TIN. three of the aspirants for the laureate ship, have lapsed into elegy. They have produced three pieces of sickening doggere which ought to be punished with solitary imprisonment for life, or compulsory reading of their own works. Mr. Morris asks:

"Dear friend and honored master, art thou dead !" Undoubtedly TENNYSON is dead, Mr. MORRIS. Haven't you heard of it? And you have given new reason why his death should be deplored

"I am MERLIN, I am dying, I am MERLIN

who followed the gleam." remarks Mr. Austin. Mr. Meslin can't die, Mr. Austin. Vivian is probably making the old man's life unhappy now by reading your verses to him in the forest of Broceliands or Bredigan. Sir EDWIN ARNOLD's elegy is not only the worst piece of verse produced since the time of Amos Cottle, but it is as bad as anything

else that he has written. It surpasses his lines on MATTHEW ARNOLD, whom Omaha re gards as the author of "The Light of Asia: "And praise, abounding praise, and fame's faint star

Lamping thy tuneful soul to that large noon Where theu shall choir with angela."

Starlight lamping to noon is good. It reminds you of the touching line, "Twas evening, and the setting sun was slowly rising in the west." Then you have "far light People's party, but its habitual victim is the the race is shown in the steady improve- to rhyme with "star light," an accommodation system. Korese says that he ment of the human stock under the oper-

would have been for the author to say. "Flame's surface car light, Besides the splen-

dor of the plenitune." We are aware that the Lawsons of the London Telegraph feel a pride in saying with DAY & MARTIN. "Lawk, sirs, we keeps a poet," but why did he feel called upon to compose a piece about TENNYSON? Why did MORRIS and AUSTIN, for that matter? We recognize that they have a place with ALARIC ATTILA WATTS and BLOODGOOD CUTTER, and other sceptred sovereigns of song. But a man like TENNYSON ought to be respected even by candidates for the laureateship. And why will they try to write elegies? "Dear God." as Mr. Robert Stevenson would say. "Dear Gop, men, why do you do it?" Will not a fine tooth comb and a piece of paper afford a suffcient escape for all your yearnings for melods?

Does Mr. PLATT mean that the measure which passed the Republican House of Repre-sentatives of the Fifty-first Congress on July applause on the Republican side, and which 1801, only by the lack of the vote of one West ern Silver Senator, was not endorsed by the Republican party? If that is what he means, Mr. PLATT is talk-

Or does he mean that the bill described above was endorsed by the Republican party, but was not a Force bill because it did not bear that title upon its back, and was not thus styled in the technical nomenclature of

If that is what he means, Mr. PLATT is quibbling in a fashion unworthy of a statesman. humorist, and philosopher. He will never elect his friend BENJAMIN HARRISON and his triend WHITELAW REID by any such dodge. We tell him so plainly.

A correspondent concluding a communica-tion in yesterday's issue said that it was a question of going to the States to prosper or staying in Canada to starre.—Dronto Globa

This is a great and prosperous country, and Canada should be a part of it in full standing. President ELIOT of Harvard, in a lecture

before the Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn, describes the art and processes reasoning power by training the student: 1. To observe:

2. To record what he observes: To compare observations and draw inferences:

4. To express his thoughts. That is a good regimen for the student. Further along in life there is a slightly different process which requires higher powers and which is often even more useful:

1. To observe;

2. To understand what he observes: 8. To compare and infer

The intellect which has not acquired the latter process, as well as the former, has not finished its education.

### FOR CHRISTIAN UNITY.

Open Letter to the Bishoph, Clorgy, and Laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church About to Meet in Convention in Baltimore

FATHERS AND BRETHREN: As a churchman, as all my fathers were, I deem it love's right to appeal as a son to my ecclesiastical mother and ask, will not the spirit of Christ be heard in the midst of the Church as He makes anew His prayer by many disciples' lips, that "we may all be one!"

This is the opportunity, and American churchmen

should lead the world in all that is broad-minded Christ-like, and for the unification of Christendem and admonished by all brethren who see her rising above the clouds of prejudice and making a God-like effort to prove herself worthy of the claim by showing, as Christ's redeemed, that they are possessed by ilis mind for the oneness of His family.

There are no insuperable barriers, if for the Master's

sake men see with eyes of love. The smoking flax of the tenderest conscience need not be quenched. In your hands, brethren, under God, rests the power te make this year a year of greater interest to unborn millions than can even be the discovery of America by Columbus. You can mark a day that the Church milltant and Church triumphant will glory in forever. In your hands, at this Conventien, lies the opportunity to Christ on earth that will make its hosts unite, and

with resistless force that neither heathen contempt As a reparated son who mourns the fact that the most virulent enemies of the local Demo-cratic organization have learned to under-churches went out, I venture in God's name to make this individual ples for Christian unity. I have not "conferred with fiesh and blood" as to this method of awakening your interest, although I know many who feel as I do: but I pray you, brethren, make it possible for those of your own Episcopal kin, who can and do accept the Lambeth terms of union, to join the severed hands over the statute book of our covenant-keeping God—His Holy Word. With profound respect, I remain yours in Christ, AN OLD-TIME CHURCHMAN.

> The Call to Democrats-the Force Bill. To the Epiron or The Sun-Sir: Fear of the Porce bill has made the South solid for Cleveland. The North should wake up on this issue, for the Democrats of the Northern States will suffer equally with their Southern brethren should Harrison be elected and the infamou Force bill become a law. Let every Democrat go to the pells on Nov. 8 and cast his vote for a free ballot.

# March by Washington.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: If not already de termined upon, permit me, respectfully, to suggest that the military procession of Wednesday next, in starting from the Battery shall enter Broadway by the way of Broad street, so as to pass the statue of Washington which adorns the front of the Sub-Treasury building on Wall street. Without Washington Ameri-cans would have but little cause to glorify Columbus or gratefully to remember his discovery. The one gave us our country, the other won for us that liberty which has made that country the proudest, happiest, and most prosperous nation of the earth.

BEOOKLYN, Oct. C. G. R.

#### Standing Of Mortgage Holders. From the Minneapolis Journal.

INRATER, N. D., Oct. 4 .- Joseph Scheinbach and his wife, Bohemians, threw kerosene oil over sixteen stacks of wheat and fired it in order to prevent the foreclosure of a morigage. They reside in Medford, Walsh county. Another farmer near them has filled many of his sheaves with iron spikes to prevent his reditors thrashing his grain.

The New Synonym for Mendaelty. From the Williamsport Repu

The new way of calling a man a liar is to intimat that there is a New York World flavor about him.

hat is an acknowledged fact.

Truth that Bears Repetition From the Rochester Times. THE SEN IS the best newspaper in the United States

No Live Microbes There. From the San Francisco Chronicle. A marvellous lake has been discovered in the moun-lains above Icicle Creek in the Hig Bend country, iliano. The lake is of considerable size, and is brimful of botting water.

# To further verify this wonder Mr. and Mrs. Palmer have signed a card stating that they affirm as to the truth of the above, and this is exhibited with the cow. People are coming far and near to see the curiosity. In conversation with the trabe correspondent a medical gentleman stated that reports of similar cases had been made in years past, but had always been proved to be uniture. He is, however, compelled to telleve the authorities quoted here. To further verify their statements Mr. and Mrs. Falmer exhibit Dr. Miner's bills, or extracting the eye, and as any one can see the new eye who wishes, they think that further proof is unnecessary. On Arlington Heights. By the author of "Truting on the Old Camp Ground." Could He Use a Ticket for His Own Corper From the Washington Post.

The old camp ground is silent now.
All hushed the martial tread:
The night winds camps soothe the brow,
They slumber with the dead.
Tehting Tonight" they will not sing:
All, boys, the camps are still;
The instile's and the campus's ring
leasient on the hill. CHICAGO. Oct. 3.—Can a live man travel on a ticket calling for a flict-class passage for a corpse? This novel question a afformation of the Santa Fé road, and the decision will be watched with interest by other lines. Some weeks ago Harry Knight of Denver was taken to St. Luke's Hospital in this city. His case scened hopeless, and his sister in Denver was so informed. She thereupon bought a round-trip ticket. Denver to Chicago, for herself, and a "return" ticket for a body in a casket. She came here, and an operation was performed on her brother which proved successful. He railed and so far recovered that he was and to go home. As a ticket had been bought and paid for, he proposed to use it, although and sakhad been expected, as the occupant of a wallin. He tried to obtain passage upon the ticket, but difficulties met him at every point. Has ticket read. "Good for the passage of one human body contained in a casket from a hieago to Denver." The "human body" referred to tendered the ticket and the conductor did not know what to do about it. He finally decided to take the ticket and to leave the matter for settlement with the company afterward. Heantime Mr. and Miss Knight are safe at home in Denver. From the Chicago Globe Hemorrist The alumbering dead its sleeping.
Their camp fire has gone out.
Those lonely trees are weeping.
Those boys have left the rout,
Those boys have left the rout,
Those ittle headstones there
Tell such a mouraful tale.
Even the women fair
John in the mouraful wait. Fleep on, my comrades, glory shall mark your lonely rest; To tell the sad, sad atory The bird shall leave its nest. The little singer: warble Above the lonely grave To tell of war and trouble. Of boys so true and brave. You will not march again; food bless your rest to might! Your suffering and pain. Have elothed your soul in white. The battle call is ended. The buyle coles are still. Your country is defended. 'The silent on the hill. eettlement with the company afterwa Meantime Mr. and Miss Knight are safe home in Denver.

WHAT THE MATTER IS WITH SILVER. THE AMMUNITION SUPPLY OF OUR WAR SHIPS. The Production of the Metal Han Increased

and Is Likely to Go on Increasing-A Grave Crists in Silver Mining Impending.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your

issue of yesterday morning I notice a letter

from Washington printed under the heading.

What Is the Matter With Silver?" As I am

practically interested in the subject, I would

thank you to grant me the necessary space to

The production of silver during the first half

of this century, previous to the great discov-eries of gold in California and Australasia, aver-

aged about 20,000,000 ounces a year. In the

subsequent fifteen years (1851 to 1805) it rose

to an annual average of 30,000,000 ounces, but the absorption by Asia during this

period made large inroads upon previous ac-

increased production of gold. This condition of

things was reversed during the ten years 1866

rapidly, mainly in consequence of the discov-

eries in Nevada, but it was comparatively tri-

fling compared with the present production.

It reached 43,000,000 ounces a year, on an av-

erage, during 1806-1870, and 63,000,000

ounces in 1871-1875. The data of the produc-

From 1875 forward the United States, aside

silver for monetary purposes. The production

average of 76,000,000 ounces during 1870

1880, while our own Mint Bureau records only

\$7,000,000 .100,000,000 .117,000,000 .135,000,000

able other consumption, fully 70,000,000 ounces upon Asiatic countries, while their average yearly absorption during the cieve years 1881-1891 was but 45,000,000 ounces. The condition of things generally is very grave for the future of the silver mining industry as the great pulsarity of results were during as the grave for the future of the silver mining in the silver was the grave for the future of the silver mining in the future of the silver mining in the silver

dustry, as the great majority of people want valuable and not rapidly depreciating money, New York, Oct. 6, 1892. ARMINIUS.

Bossy Grew a New Eye.

Prom the Boston Insily Globe.

AMESBURY, Oct. 5.—Medical men here are haffled at a truly great discovery. Samuel T. Woodman, the well-known South Hampton agriculturist, is out with the following statement, signed:

AMESBURY, Oct. 3, 1802

The subject of this wonderful discovery is a cow, her left eye entirely removed from its socket a year

ago last April, and since then the gradual growth of

In April, 1891, Mr. George B. Palmer, residing about

two miles from this town in South Hampton, N. H. bought a cow nine or ten years old, with an injured

The eye, instead of improving, grew rapidly worse and it was decined necessary to have it removed.

Dr. M. L. Miner, veterinary surgeon of this town, wa

called and after putting the cow under the influence

of other, removed the eye, leaving a cleaning lotion t be applied in and around the socket occasionally.

In about two weeks after the removal of the eye Mrs.

Palmer noticed something resembling a little bubble

was about to remove it, but decided to let it remain.

This was closely watched from day to day, and the

with which the cow apparently sees and uses in every

way the same as the other eye.

To bring this new wonder forcibly before the public this cow will be seen on the agricultural grounds this

week, not as a side abow, but free to all who visit the

fair, so that each one can have a chance to see for

himself this wonder, which is destined to evolutionize

For we know now there is a possible growth of

new eye under proper surgical and medical treatment, and it will be the duty of every medical man to search deeply into the mystery and find the condition under

which this new growth can be promoted.

eye, of Frank Currier of same town.

16,000,000 105,000,000 125,000,000

answer the question.

tion are Soetbeer's.

Lessons from the Recent Explosion on the Cruteer Philadelphia at Baltimore,

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 .- The official reports on the accident to the Philadelphia, while engaging in the recent sham battle at the Baitimore naval celebration, have yielded not a few hints for insuring a greater degree of safety on vessels during the firing of their batteries. By the premature explosion of a six-inch cartridge Lieut, A. A. Ackerman was slightly injured and three of his gun's crew were seriously burned and bruised. According to the report of Capt. A. S. Barker the cartridge was being put into the gun when it exploded, blowing a hole through the tarpaulin over the wardroom skylight and sending the unconsumed but burning grains of powder sumulations and opened a natural field for the through the ammunition scuttle and skylight into the magazine passage and wardroom, to 1875, when the production of silver rose ing the impression to every one in that part of the vessel that the ship was on fire in or near the magazine." Gunner's Mate H. A. Eilers bravely remained at his station and alone stamped out and smothered the fire in the magazine," so that through his coolness and courage, and that of Lieut. J. C. Fremont, commanding the powder division, the danger was averted, and the flooding of the magazine, from Asia, became the main absorbers of which had been ordered, was rendered un necessary. rose, according to Soetbeer, to an annual

The report of Lieut. Fremont calls Capt Barker's attention "to the relative positions of ammunition chutes, magazine and gun, which permit such an accident;" and Capt. Barker makes this suggestion on the subject in his report to the Secretary of the Navy:

about 70,000,000. These five years were disturbed by German sales, and wild fluctuations occurred in the price. The German sales amounted to 107,000,000 ounces, mainly In his report to the Secretary of the Navy:

At present the amministan scuttles for serving the game on the port and forecastle are directly in rear of the game, and the chutes load almost or quite straight to the magazine passage, or when the magazine doors an actual engagement an avoidnt exactly similar to this might ensity happen, or a shell might burst time-diately over these seuthen and in either case particles of burning powder will doubtless drop into the magazine passage and create a paint possibly fatal to the ship, for the danger would not be imaginary, but real.

Coat. Backer further says that the magazine effected during August, 1876, to February, 1878, under an extraordinary Asiatic demand. a smaller portion being absorbed by Austria. It was my expectation at the time when the German sales ceased that under the operation of the Bland-Alison act the price would gradually rise to the American coinage standard. Capt. Barker further says that the magazine and passage are lined with inflammable woodwork, and the magazine doors are made of light wood, painted. It seems to him that of all parts of the ship these should be of material that cannot take fire, or else the woodwork should be thoroughly lined with tin, zine, or capper. provided the production should not further insreaso. This expectation was disappointed for the simple and only reason that the production continued to increase. Soethear records an average of 100,000,000 ounces a year for the flve years 1821-1885, and the United Bates Mint Bureau one of 83,000,000. I think that the estimate of our Mint Bureau for 1884 is too low. Prices kept pretty steady during the first four years of this period, but showed decided weakness in 1885, which continued under a rapidly increasing production, until the fall of 1880, when a heavy demand set in from Asia, and Also, in a larger degree than usual, from the British Mint.

Mr. Leech and Dr. Soetheer differ considerably in their estimates of the production from 1887 to 1880. I give their figures in ounces:

Par.

1886. 1870,000,000 180,000,000 180,000,000 1887 180,000,000 180, for the simple and only reason that the prowork should be thoroughly lined with tin, zinc, or copper.

It is quite obvious from this report that two most important safeguards are pointed outner entring to the construction and location of the ammunition chute and the other to the material which should be used in this part of the ship. The lesson, of course, will not he lost in the building of new vessels, while the substitution of uninflammable material for woodwork in existing vessels can very easily be arranged.

woodwork in existing vessels can very easily be arranged.

But there are still other lessons taught by this accident. A Board consisting of Lieut. Briggs, Lieut. Fremont, and Naval Cadet Ziegemier took the testimony of the crew of the gun, which was No. 6, starboard, and made a report thereon. It was found, as Capit, larker has stated, that the explosion of the cartridge occurred immediately on its being put into the gun and before the breech was closed. It was further found that the gun had not been spenged out after the preceding Personally, I estimate the production, as a minimum, at 106,000,000 ounces for 1887, 110. 000,000 ounces for 1887, 110. 127,000,000 during 1888, and 127,000,000 for 1889. The price in September, 1889, was 13 cents per ounce, and rose under the extraordinary Asiatic demand to an average of 90 cents during the subsequent four months.

There are no estimates of the production for 1890 and 1891 from 197. Southeet. Mr. Leech gives 134,000,000 ounces for 1890 and 143,000,000 ounces for 1890 and 143, 100,000 ounces in the later year, against 50,000,000 ounces during 1886.

Adopting the estimates of the United States Bureau of the Mint, the following comparison of supply and demand would appear, in yearly averages since 1890, in millions of fine ounces: closed. It was further found that the gun har not been sponged out after the preceding round. The Board reported that "there wa an unusual amount of deposit left in the chamber by the unconfined charge, and that the sponging was inadequate, the marin sponge only being used." No suggestion it offered as to there being any fault in the breach mechanism of the gun itself. The fai inference, therefore, from the report of the Board is that there should be a revision of the gunnery regulations in regard to sponging. During 1891 an extraordinary demand sprang up from Spain and Portugal, which absorbed about 19,000,000 ounces. Aside from this nothing occurred during the eleven years in Europe which could influence average prices very materially. Austrian coinages were comparatively insignificant. On the other hand, there were some sales by the Roumanian Government during the period. As is well known, heavier accumulations than usual occurred in 1890, and we do not know how much may have been carried over into 1892. The visible stock here in New York was 3,800,000 ounces at the beginning of the year and 1,665,000 ounces yesterday. General appearances indicate, however, another increase in the production during the present year, and there have been no nine months since 1877 that shipments to Asiate countries have been so heavy, in the number of ounces

inference, therefore, from the report of the Board is that there should be a revision of the grunners regulations in regard to sponging. It appears from the discussions on this subject that have since been going on, that if the existing rules of the drill book were always followed after each round there would be no possibility of such an accident as occurred on the Philadelphia. But it further appears the custom varios in this respect in the practice of difference some sponging out the custom varios in this respect in the practice of difference some sponging out the custom varios in this respect in the practice of difference some sponging out the custom varios in this respect in the practice of difference some sponging of the custom varios in this respect in the practice of difference were such as the custom varios in this respect in the practice of difference were such as the custom varios in this respect in the practice of difference were such as the custom varios in this respect in the practice of difference were such as the custom varios in this respect in the practice of difference were such as the custom varios in this respect in the practice of difference were such as the practice of difference were such as the practice of difference were such as the custom varios in this respect in the practice of difference were such as the custom varios in the practice of difference were such as the custom varios in the practice of difference were such as the custom varios in the practice of difference were such as the practice were such as the practice of difference were such as the practice since 1877 that shipments to Asiatic countries have been so heavy, in the number of ounces carried, as during the last nine months.

If we look calmly at the figures brought forward, no reasonable doubt can exist for average common sense that there is a crisis impending in the nearer future, which cannot be averted by anybody but the miners themselves. Under the present production a further depreciation of the British Indian currency appears inevitable, even if United States purchases continue at the present scale, It will always be an impossible task to say what the value of silver will be in a shorter period; the prices may rise during the nearer future. The present production throws, however, aside from United States purchases and any reasonable other consumption, fully 70,000,000 the general problem.

# National Guard Notes.

The National Guard, after its exciting summer ex-perience, has settled down to perfect itself in the new drill regulations, which were at best but imperfectly learned when the calls for duty at Buffato and Fire Island came. The armories of New York and Brooklyn during the past week were thronged with citizen soldiers who now feel like veterans, and with nany young men eager to enlist and share future hardturns are made up great gains will undoubtedly be shown in every organization. The Twelfth regiment having recovered from its attack of nervous tion, due to the suspense during the Sta match, in which it was defeated by a narrow margin of thirteen points by the Seventh, has taken heart again, and will work hard at the armory range all winter in order to be better prepared for next year. Inducements to practice are not lack ing, for the rifle club of the regiment has appropriated the generous sum of \$500 to be expended for prizes numbering forty in all, to be awarded as follows: The first ten prizes will be distributed between those who show the largest aggregate in any five scores. Ten prizes will be awarded to those making the largest ag-gregate in three scores, and ten more for the largest in two scores. The remaining ten prizes will go to those making the ten highest single scores. The matches will take place every Saturday evening.

The Seventh Regiment, its feelings wounded at not victory of its rifle team in the State and brigade matches at Creedmoor. The routine duty of the dri senson will be relieved here and there by rifls matches ette games to be given at the armory on Dec. 10.

The vacant lieutenant colonelcy is absorbing the attention of the officers of the Twelfth Regiment, and those who profess to know say that Lieut. McCoskry Butt, the commissary of the regiment, is the strenges

A volunteer light battery, composed of members of A volunteer light nattery, compose of memors of the Seventh Regiment, will fire the national salute at Riverside and Medat Morris Parks on Oct. 12. Lieut, J. W. Cochran will command at the former and Lieut. V. J. t nderwood at the latter park.

The Second Brigade signal corps has taken up its sigat flags and will practise the wig-wag drill for the instruction of the many recruits enlisted since last sea on. There is some talk of forming the First and Se ond Brigade corps into a battalion, the commandant to rank as Major. If this takes place, it is probable that Capt. Gallep of the First Brigade signal corps will re-

The District Attorney of Buffalo seems determined to annoy the Twenty-second Regiment, and has ansounced that he will secure the attendance before the Grand Jury of all those connected with the shooting of young Broderick. It is not likely that anything will come of it, and the regiment has dismissed the affair from memory and is giving its attention to more agree-able matters. The vacant letter was filled last Monday night by the insistering in by inspector Ganeral Me Grath of Company I, which is composed mainly of old members of the regiment. Ex Adjutant Homer Bestwich of the Seventy first, who made his entry into the fluord, by the way, as a private in Company C of the Iwenty-second, was elected Captain. Col. Camp bas sened orders suspending all drills during the coming

# Died Brunk at Its Own Christening.

Prout the Philadelphia Record. Cantanna, Pa., Oct. 5.—While the guests who at lended the christening of John Pastula's child were enjoying themseives, somebody gave the bary, which was a year and a halfold, a drink of whiskey. The little toddler became very halpy, and, wandering nto an adjoining room, fell into the tub of water from

Rid vourself of the discomfort and danger attending a cold by using fir. Jayne's Expectorant an old established curstive for coughs, sees threat, and pulmonary affection. — Adm.

SOME WILL ROB THE MAILS,

You Can't Get Honest Postal Clerks by Asking Questions in Geography.

Rickard K. Fox of the Police Gazette, and Herman Ridder of the Kalholisches Volks-Rian have made frequent complaints within the last year to Postmaster Van Cott of the loss of otters sent to them containing money. Post Office Inspector Morris found that Mr. Fox's box, No. 40, in Section 9, on the Broadway side of the Post Office building, and Ridder's box. No. 221, in Section 10, on the same side of the Post Office, were formerly in charge of Robert I. Clune, who was arrested on March 13 with fifty-seven stolen money letters in his possession. But there had been later thefts,

For two weeks Inspector Morris sent test letters containing money in bills or silver to ox and Ridder, and they were delivered faithfully until Thursday. On that day he mailed three. In two silver coin were put, and in one four marked one-dollar bills,

The clerk in charge of the sections was Michael F. Conlan of 102 Fast Ninety-seventh street, who has a wife and two children, and has been in the department seven years. When Conian went on duty at Go'clock on Thursday evening Inspector Morris stood

where he could watch Conlan. At 10% o'clock Superintendent Eaton of Station F. at Third avenue and Twenty-eighth street, telephoned avenue and Twenty-cighth street, telenhoned to Morris to hurry to the station. Morris obeyed the summons, and found that the superintendent had taken into custody John F. Ross, a substitute letter carrier at Station F. Chief Clerk Voorhis informed Inspector Morris that at 10°, o'clock Ross, who had just gone off duty, went to a section of letter toxes where he had no business, took from a box a letter to Samual Brand of 10 Lexington avenue and stole a gold chain out of it.

Morris took Ross to the Oak street police station, where he was locked up. Then Morris returned to the Post Office building to resume his watch upon Conlan.

ris returned to the Post Office building to re-sume his watch upon Conlan.

At 3% o'clock yesterday morning Conlon got through with his work. He went to his locker to change his uniform for his street clothing. Morris took advantage of his absence to look for the letter containing the marked dollar bills. It was missing. Thereuron he ar-rested Conlan, and in the fob pocket of his trousers found the marked dollar bills. Con-lan also was locked up in the Oak street sta-tion. tion. He and Ross were arraigned yesterday be-tors United States Commissioner Shields.

for united States Commissioner Shields, They both pleaded not guilty. Ross said that the gold chain dropped accidentally from a letter that he was handling. Coulan rande no explanation. Both were held in default of \$2,500 ball. Chief Post Office Inspector James said resterday: \$2,500 ball. Unit for the thirty-third and said resterday:
"Conlan and Ross are the thirty-third and thirty-fourth Post Office employes in this city who have been arrested on the charge of robbing the mails in the last year."

CASSIUS READ AND THE STOKESES.

### He Says He Gwes W. E. D. Money, But E. S. Owes Him Much More.

Cassius H. Read, formerly partner of Edward Stokes in the Hoffman House, against whom there are proceedings for contempt for violating a City Court order, was examined yesterday before Justice McCarthy by Isaac Fromme, counsel for the Union Square Bank. The bank has a judgment against Read, and he disregarded an order requiring him to submit to an examination in supplementary proceed-ings. He also failed to respond to an order directing him to explain why he should not be punished for contempt, and he was arrested

The examination was not concluded.

THE SITE-LESS SIXTY-NINTH.

Readoption of the Tompkins Square Site by the Armory Board. At the meeting of the Armory Board vesterday Mayor Grant reported that in the Sinking

Fund Commission Comptroller Myers had obsected to the taking of Tompkins Market for the Sixty-ninth Regiment armory site and had voted against the site, which had been previously approved of by the Armory Board. "Under the law," continued the Mayor, "the Comptroller's affirmative vote was necessary, and, therefore, the whole thing is killed and we must begin all over again."

If that is the law," said Gen. Fitzgerald, the sconer it is repealed the better. I notice that whenever this matter comes up some-body is always running to members of the Sixty-ninth to confer with them about it—men, too, who are not members of the Board and have no say in the matter. What right has the Comptroller to go beined the action of the Board?"

"Whether the Comptroller was justified or not, it is disgraceful to keep the regiment in its present quarters any longer," said Tax Commissioner Barker, "but, then, what can we do with the Comptroller in the way?"

The original plans were adopted again and will come before the Sinking Fund Commission again, with the declaration that the best interests of the city demand the approval of the plan. Comptroller's affirmative vote was necessary.

BOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS.

### To Keep Alive the Memory of the Fighters of Pre-revolutionary Battles.

The Society of Colonial Wars has been incorporated by Justice Patterson of the Supreme Court for the following purposes, as stated in the petition of the incorporators:

The incorporators are George M. Gunn. Charles H. Murray, T. W. M. Draier, Frederick E. Haight, Samuel Victori onstant, Howard R. Bayne, Charles B. Miller, Edward C. Miller, Nathan G. Fondaud Satterlee Swartwout.

### A Beggar and a Swinder. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will you

please caution the public against a man who writes begging letters from Baltimore, and usually signs himself as "Late Colonel and A. A. Gen., U. S. A." He frequently encloses a short time note for the amount for which he asks, usually \$25 or \$35. His letters are genasks, usually \$25 or \$35. His letters are generally couched in plous phrases to suit the religious belief of the person written to. He is Catholic, Methodist, Episcopal, &c., as the occasion requires, and asks the Master's name, or as "lovingly yours in furst," or promises to "pray to the Holy Virgin for blessings," &c. He usually describes inuself as in immediate danger of having his furniture sold and being put on the street, and often asks that the money is telegraphed. He sometimes claims to be persecuted actuate he was a Union soldier new living in a Southern city, and, again, is obpressed on account of change of religion. The man is a soldier, but his an ample traising. pressed on account of change of religion. The man is a soldier, but has an ample tension, lives in confortable style, keeping a servant, and is entirely unworthy of consideration. Yours very truly.
Chas, B. fightest, General Secretary, Charity Organization Society.
Oct. 1.

# trickets as Pets.

A Kennebunk lady has made pured five field crickets. Each has a name of seems to know it when spoken. They are reculiarly sensitive to music, always chirping while and musical instrument is in use.